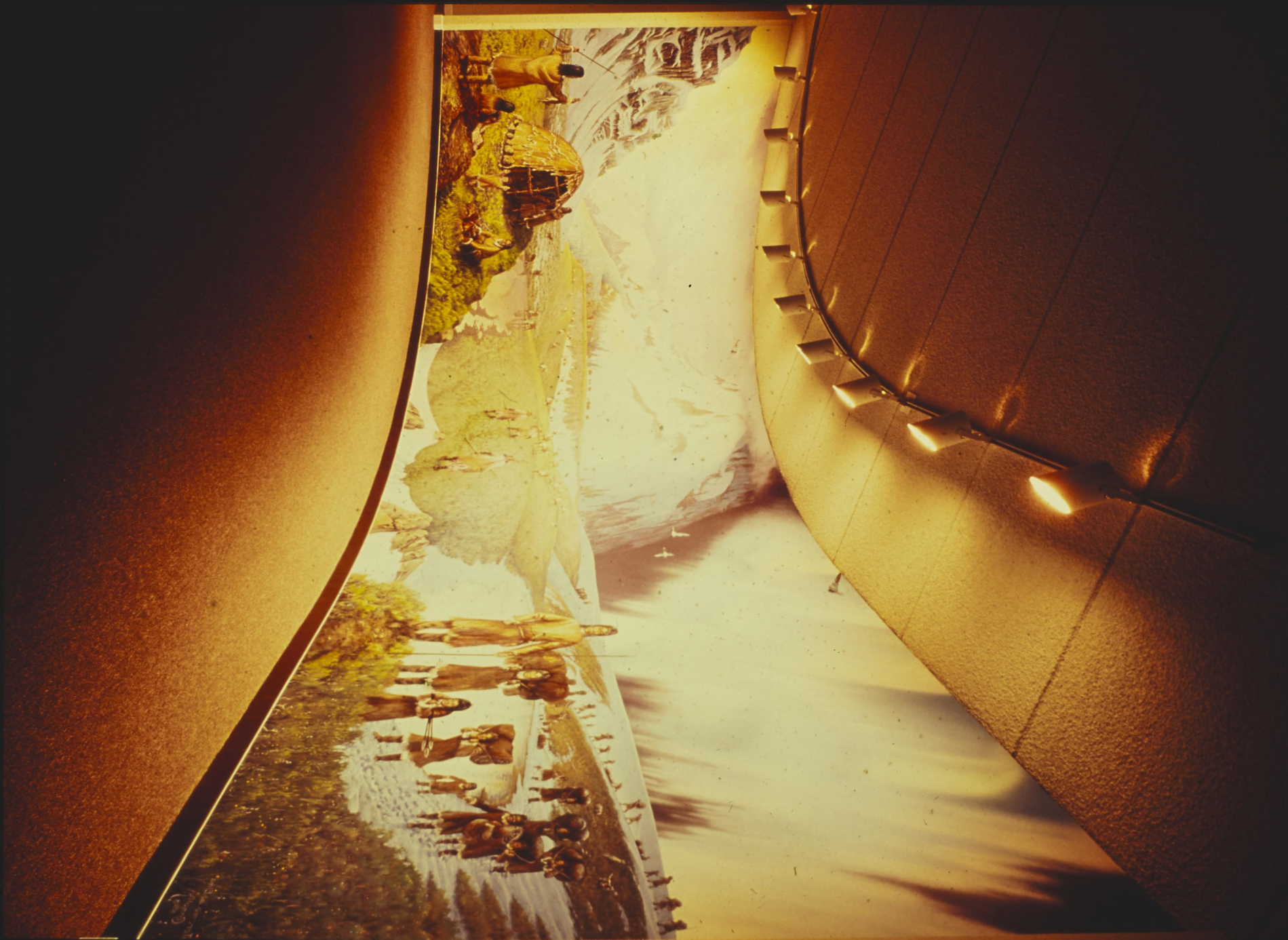
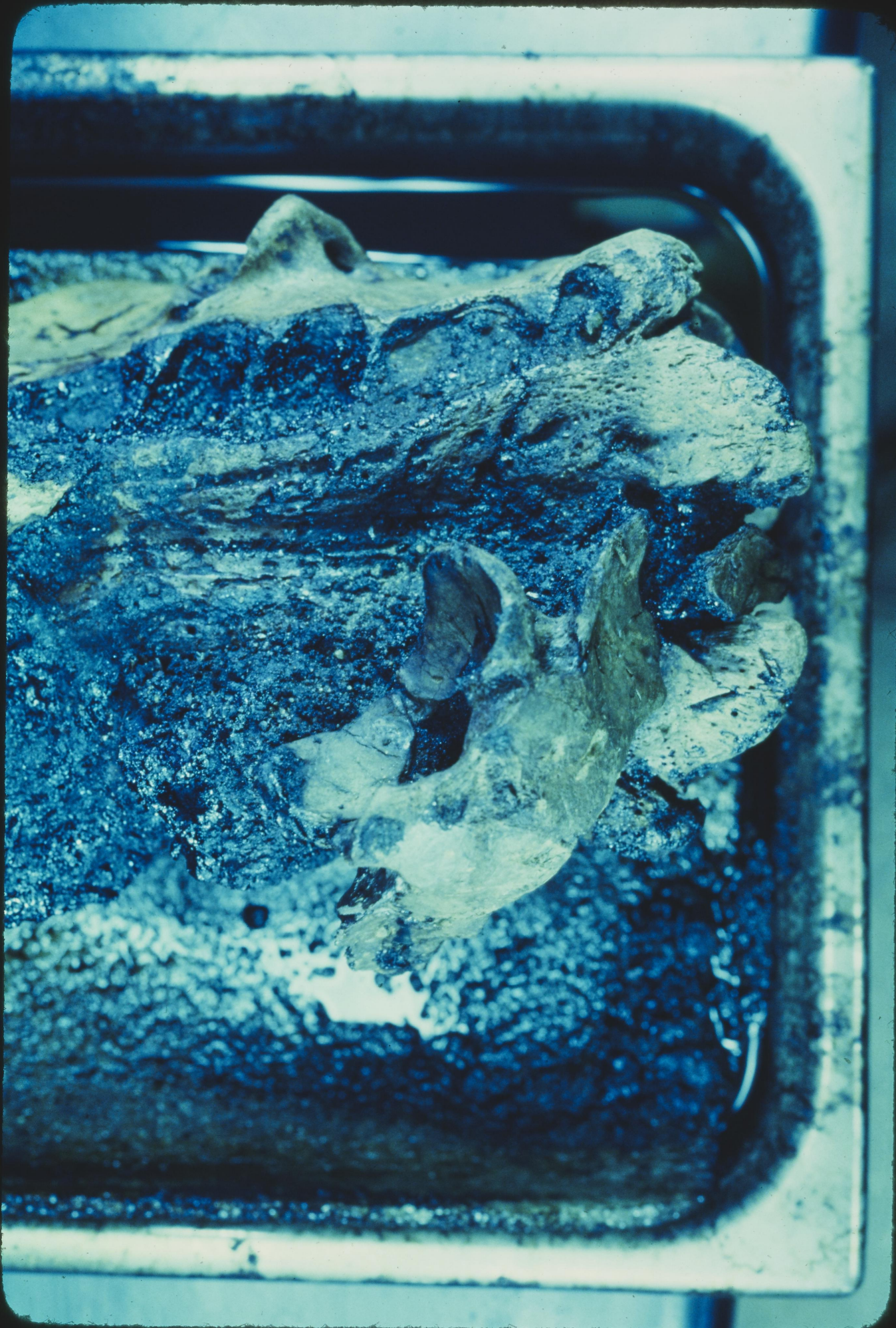


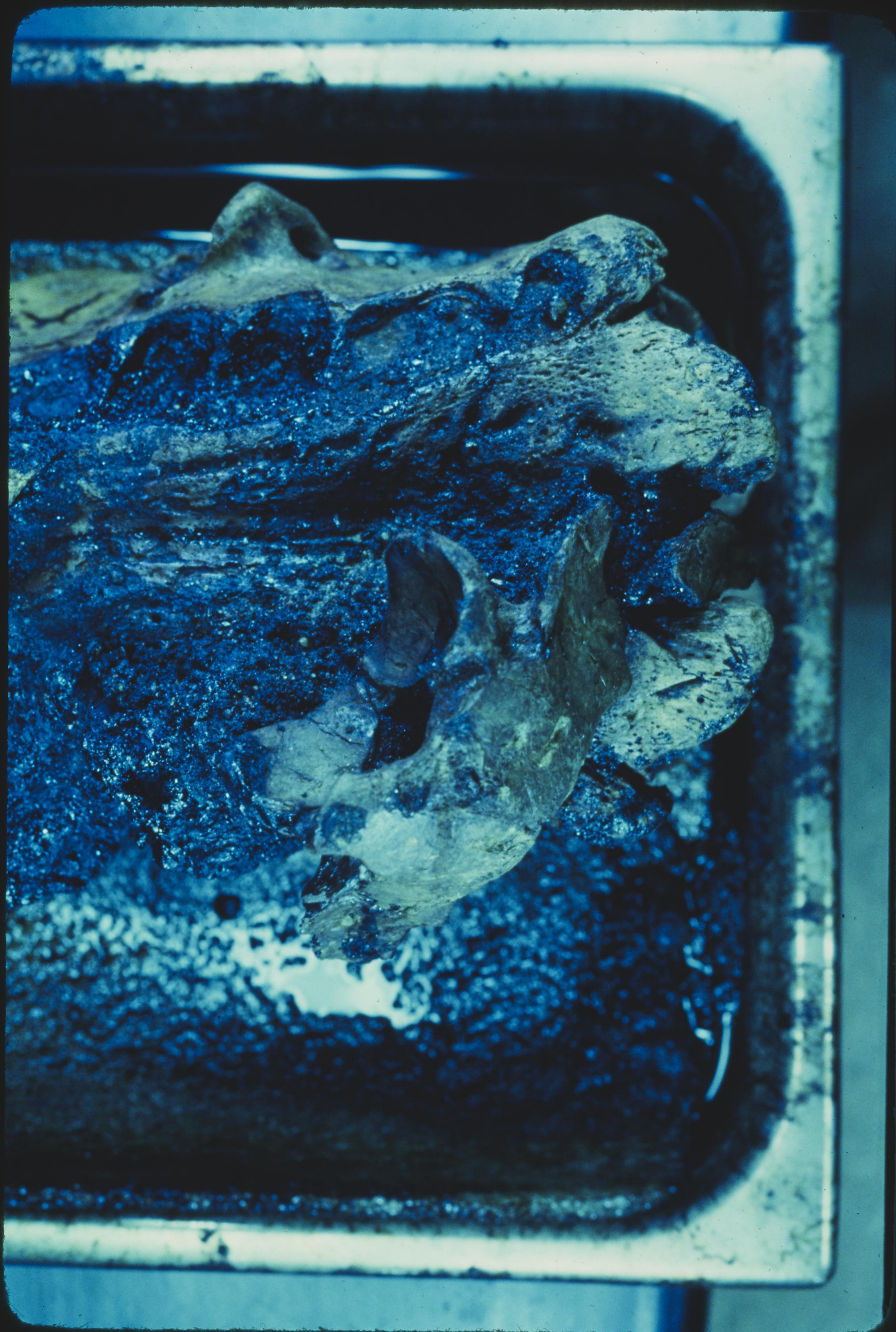


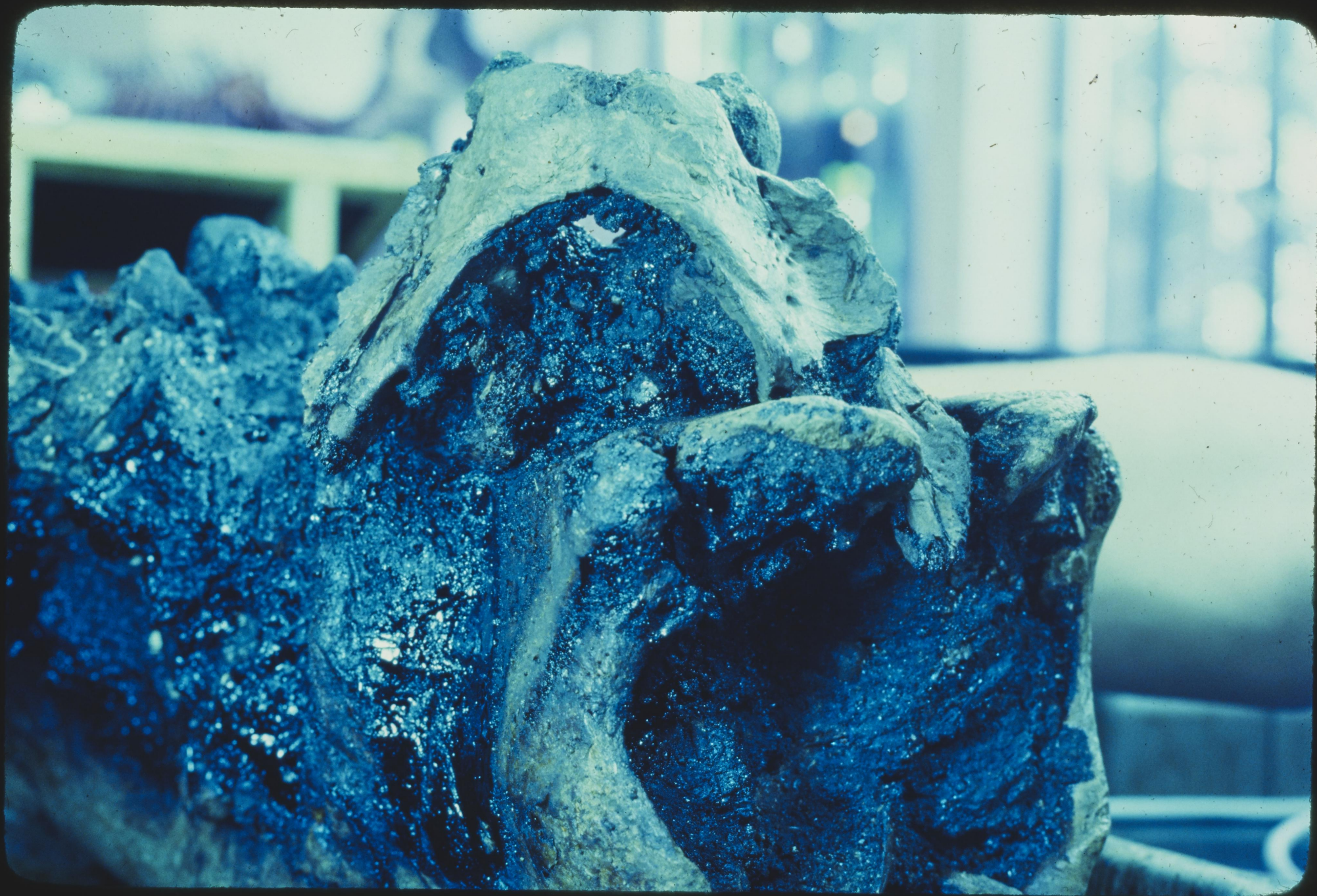










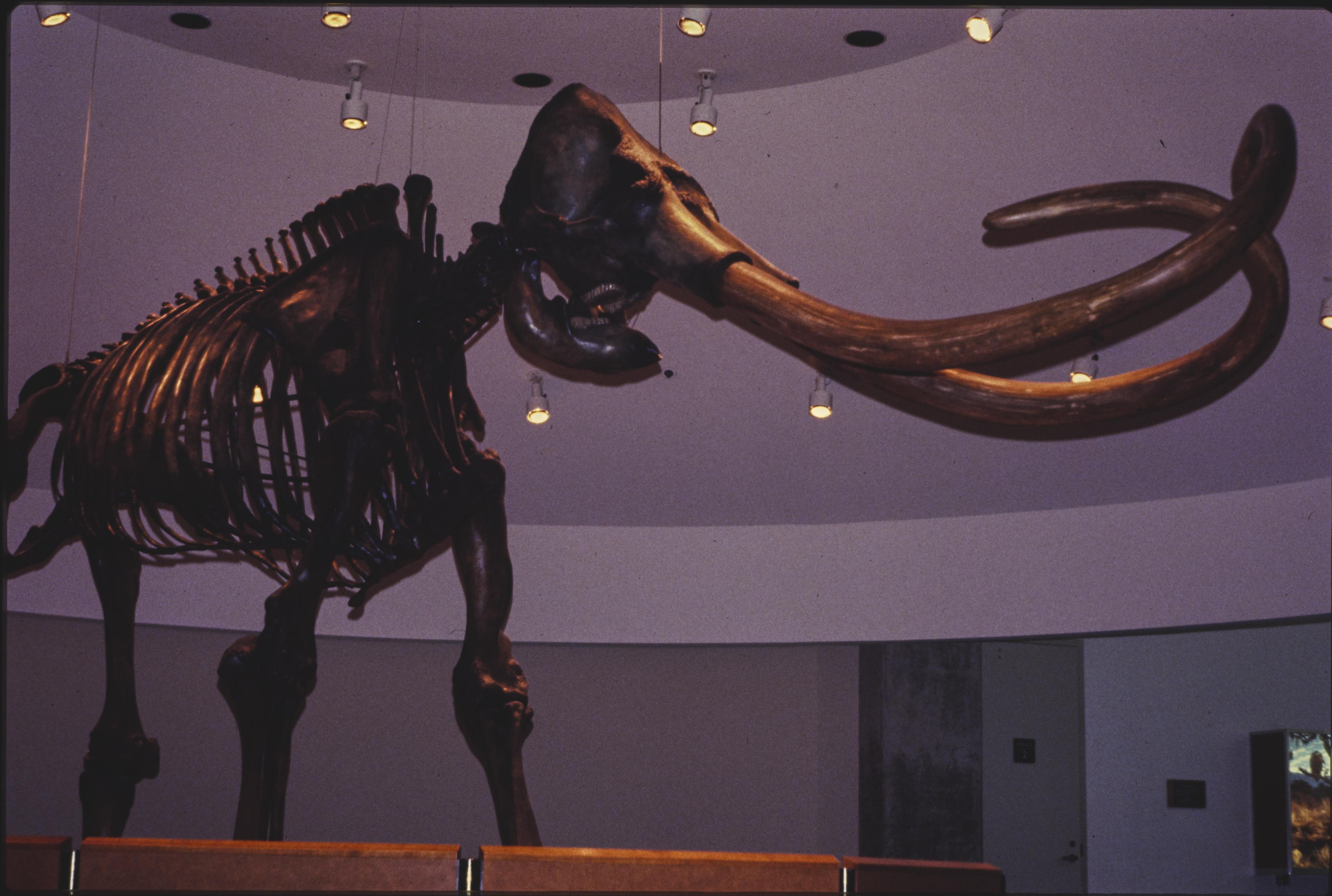
































C. dirus head

C. dirus axial

C. dirus hind leg

C. latrans axial

C. latrans appendicular

Urocyon





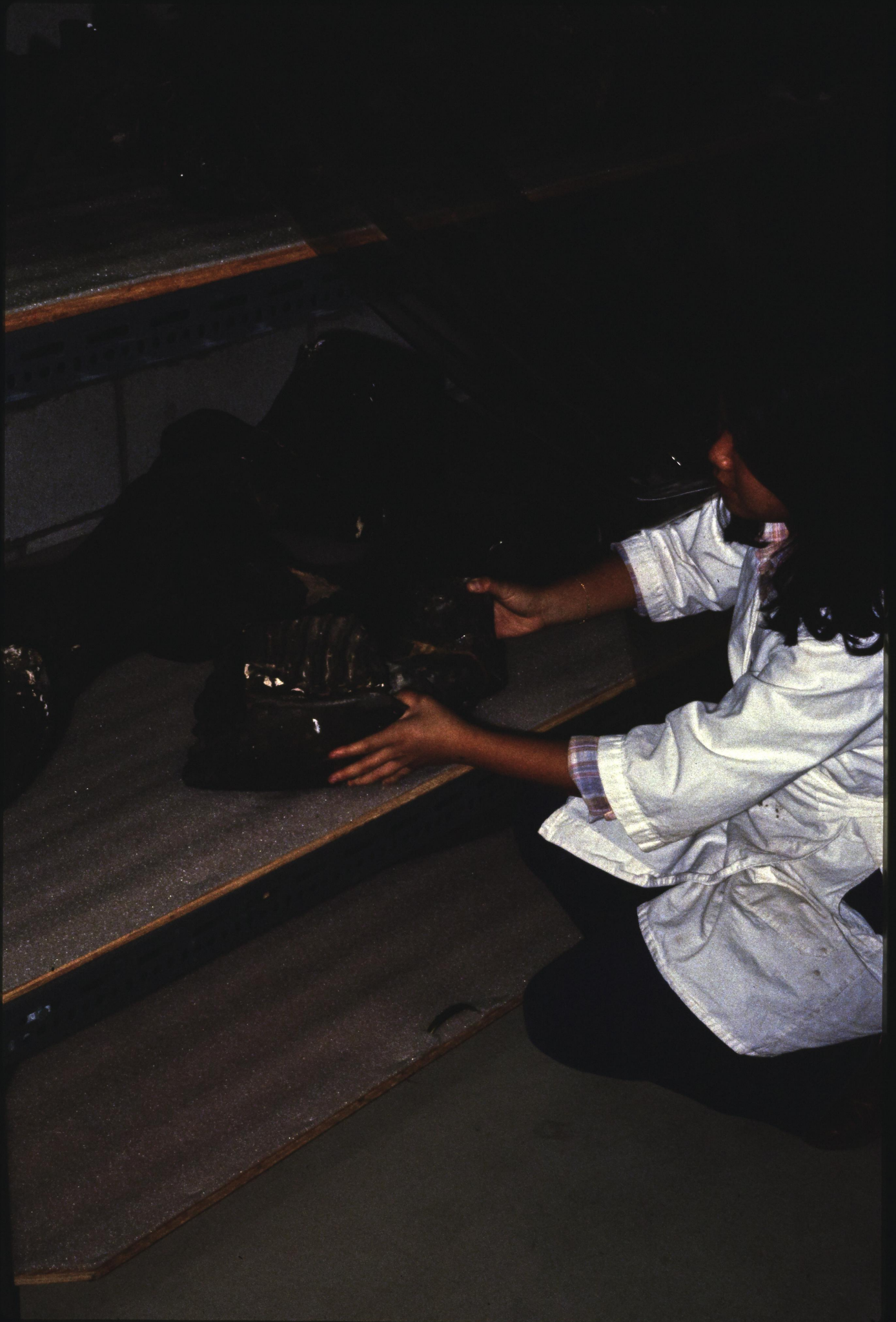


























you
have
been
WARNED

DANGER !



..SABERTOOTHED RABBITS











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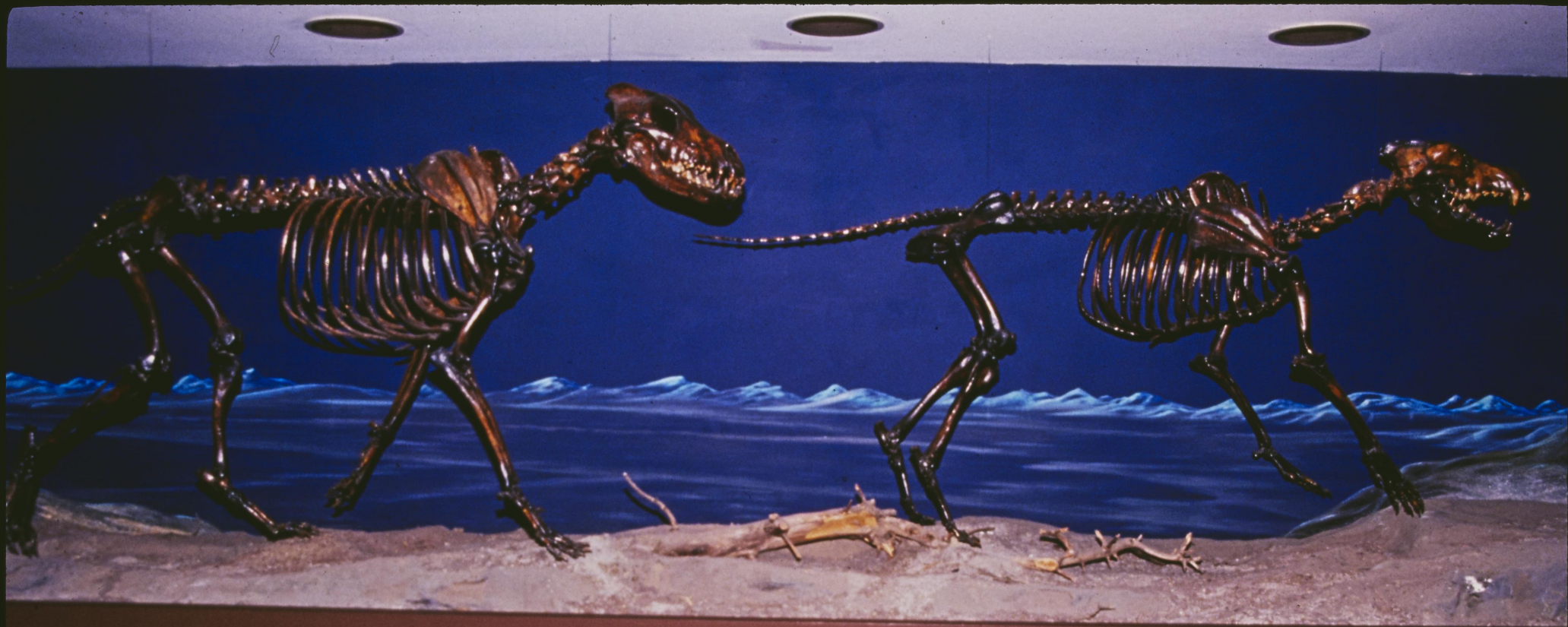


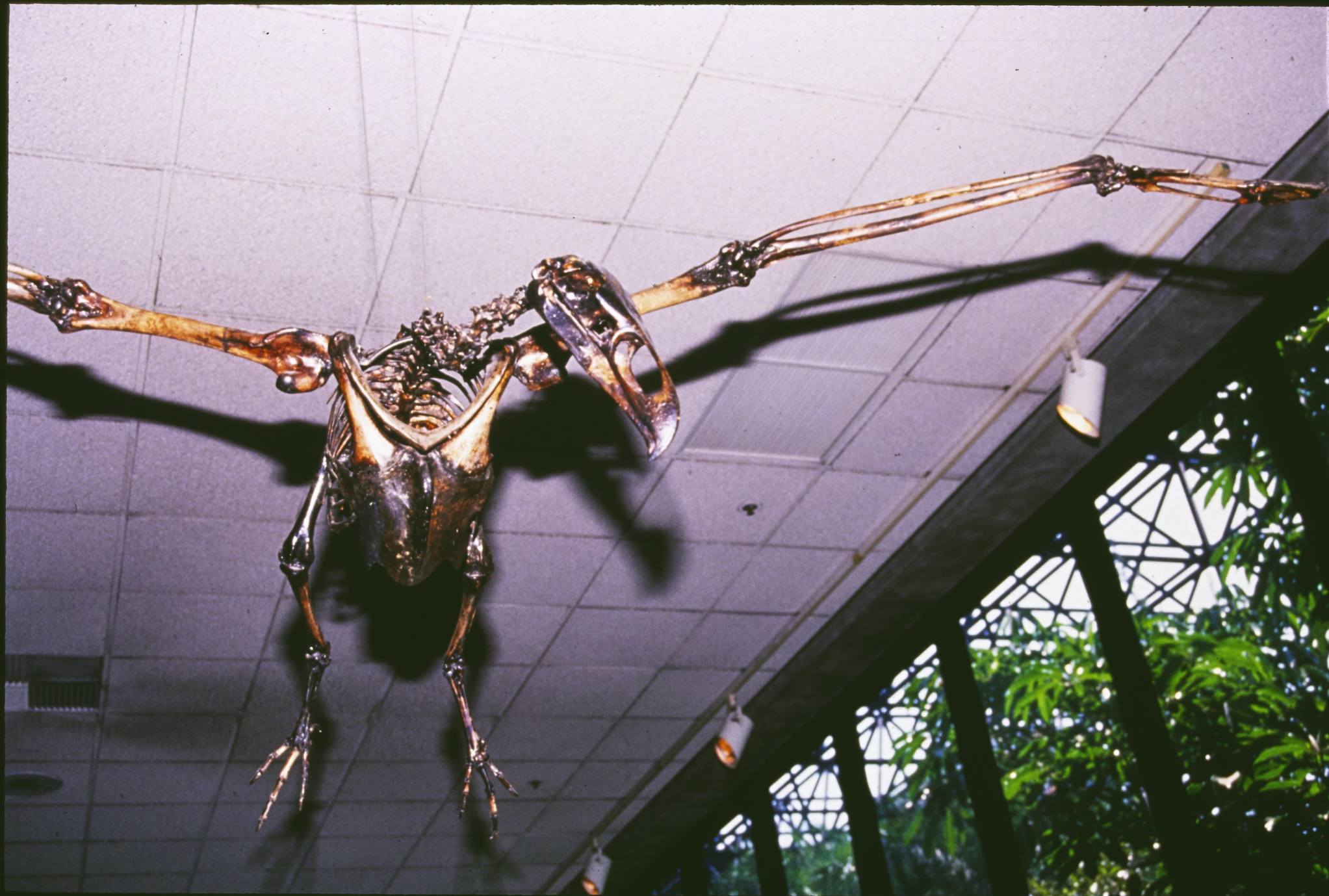






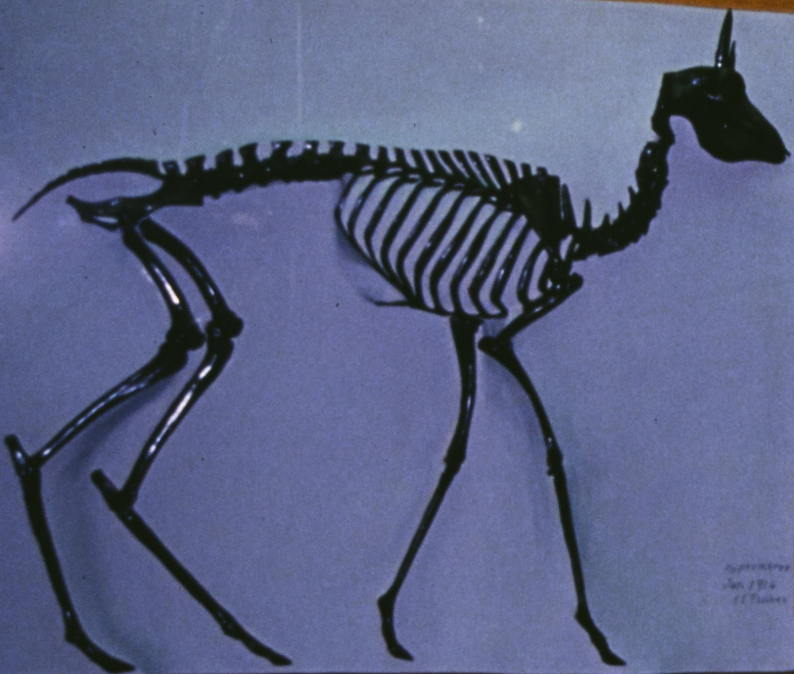












Assembled skeleton



Reconstructed soft tissues



Identified bones

Dwarf Pronghorn Antelope

Capromeryx minor



The Appearance of an Extinct Animal

The initial step in reconstruction is to identify each of the separate bones that make up the animal's skeleton. Bones that are identified are then placed in the position they occupied in the animal's body. The bones are then joined together to form a complete skeleton. The bones are then joined together to form a complete skeleton. The bones are then joined together to form a complete skeleton.



The final step in reconstruction is to color the skeleton. The colors are chosen to match the colors of the bones. The colors are chosen to match the colors of the bones. The colors are chosen to match the colors of the bones.

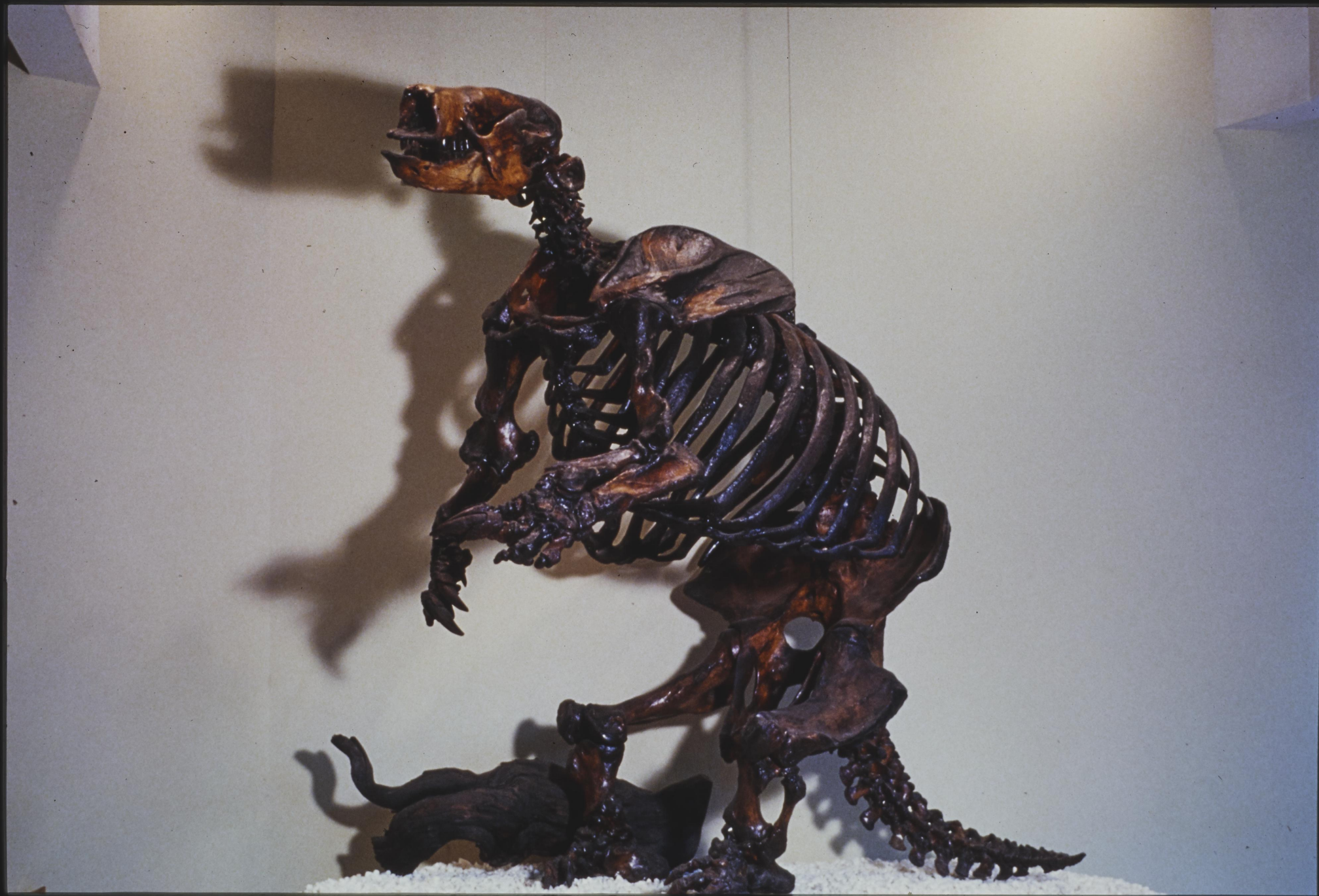




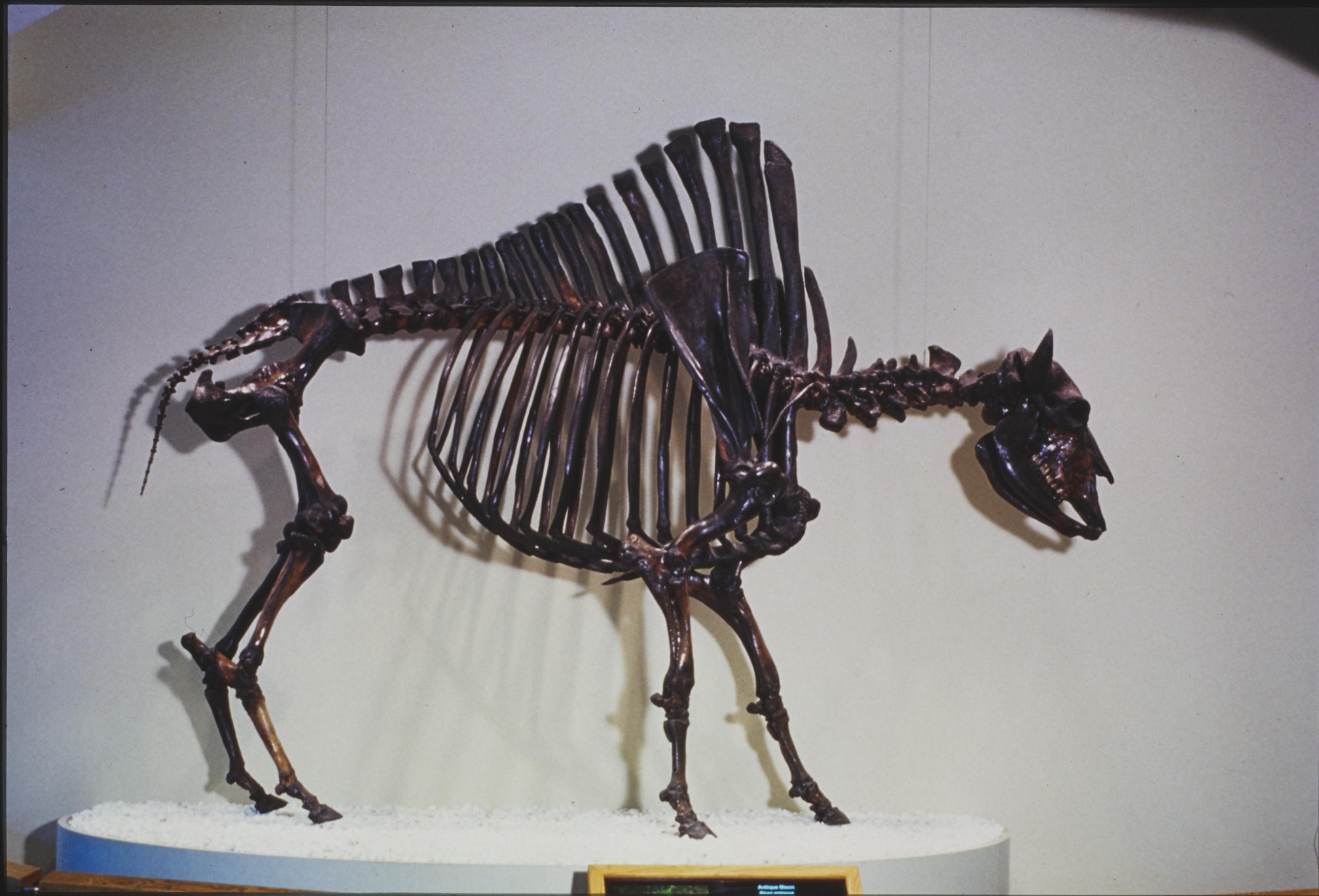
























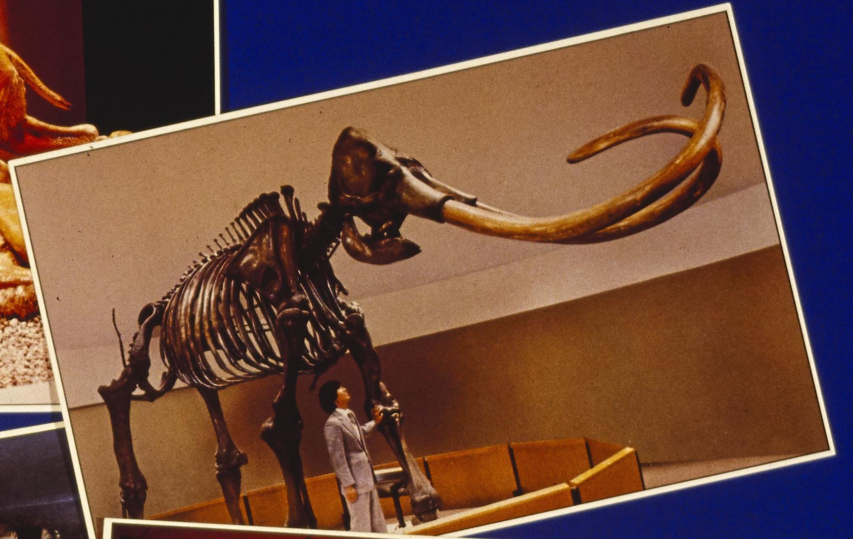
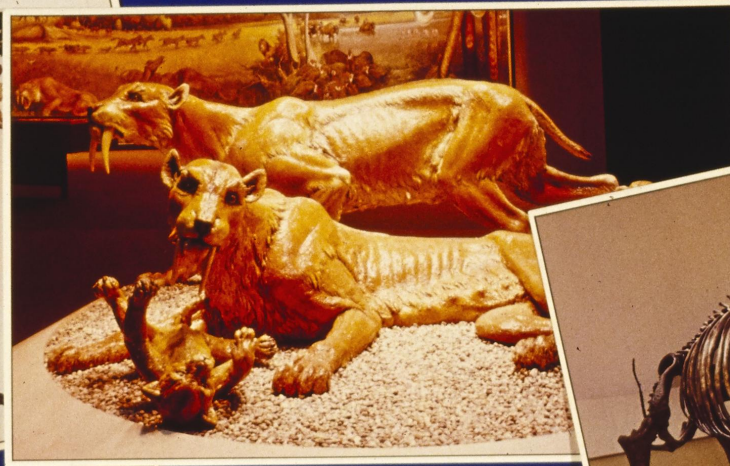
















Harlan's Ground Sloth
Mylodon darwini

This magnificent skeleton of a ground sloth, which roamed the Americas from the late Pliocene to the late Pleistocene, is the largest and most complete ever found. It is a testament to the power of the ground sloth, which was a large, slow-moving, herbivorous mammal. The skeleton is made of dark, polished bones, and the ribcage is particularly prominent. The ground sloth was a large, slow-moving, herbivorous mammal that lived in the Americas from the late Pliocene to the late Pleistocene. It was a testament to the power of the ground sloth, which was a large, slow-moving, herbivorous mammal.







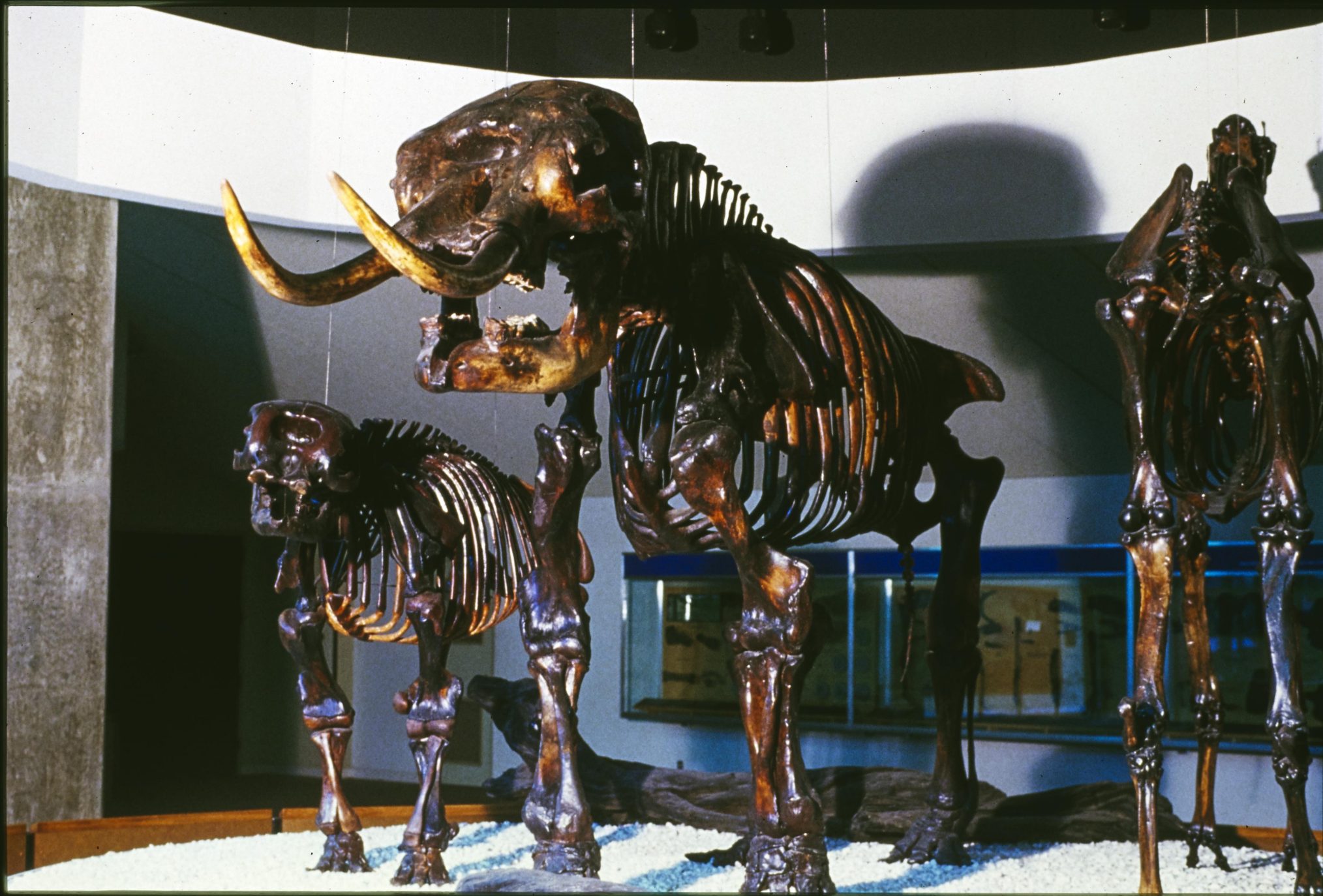
































Saber-Toothed Cat Family

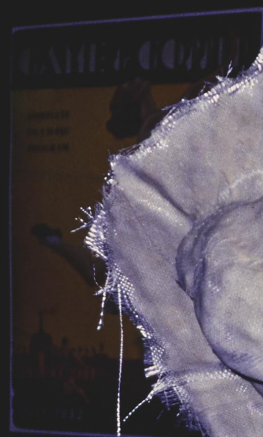








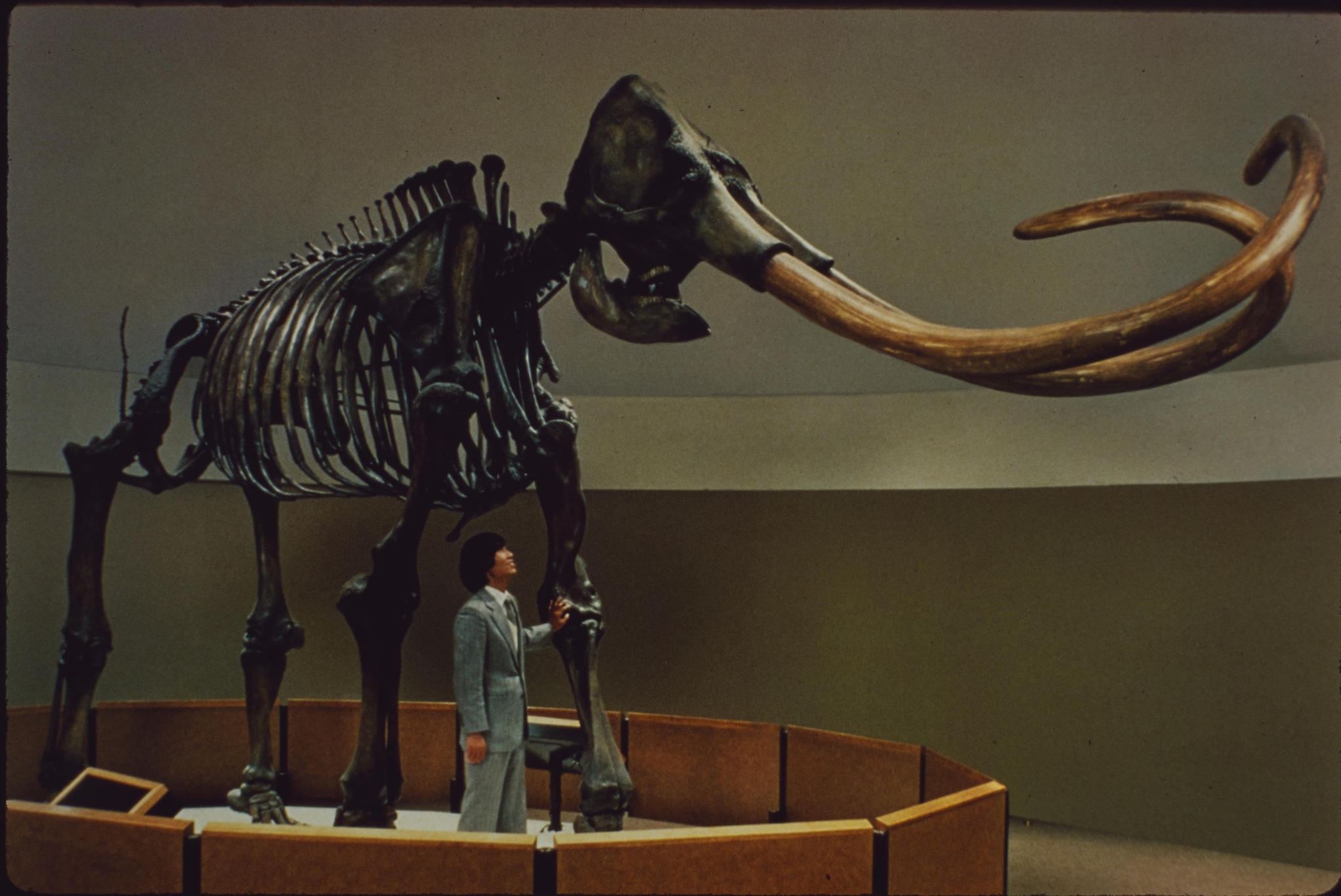






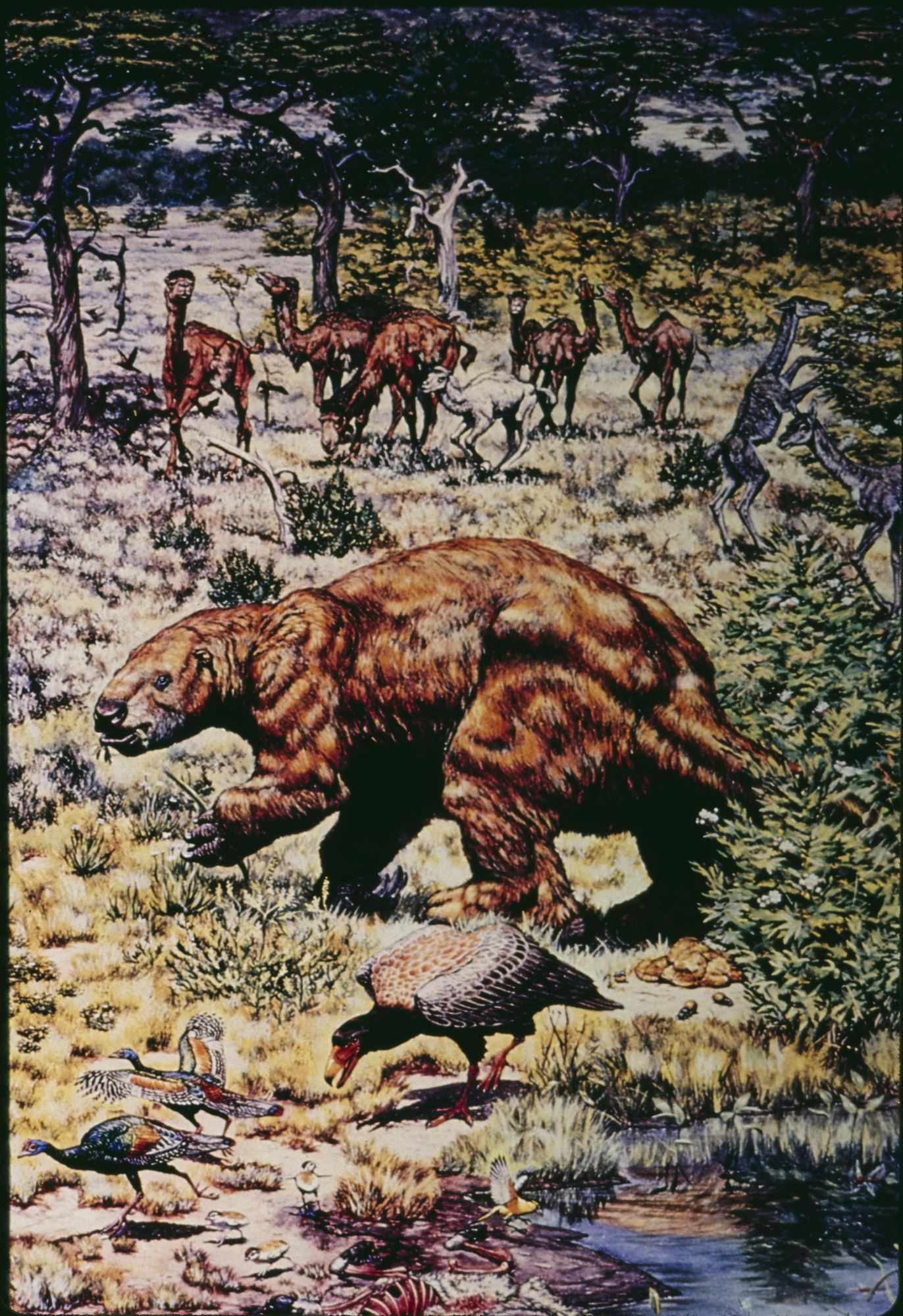


Saber-Toothed Cat Family





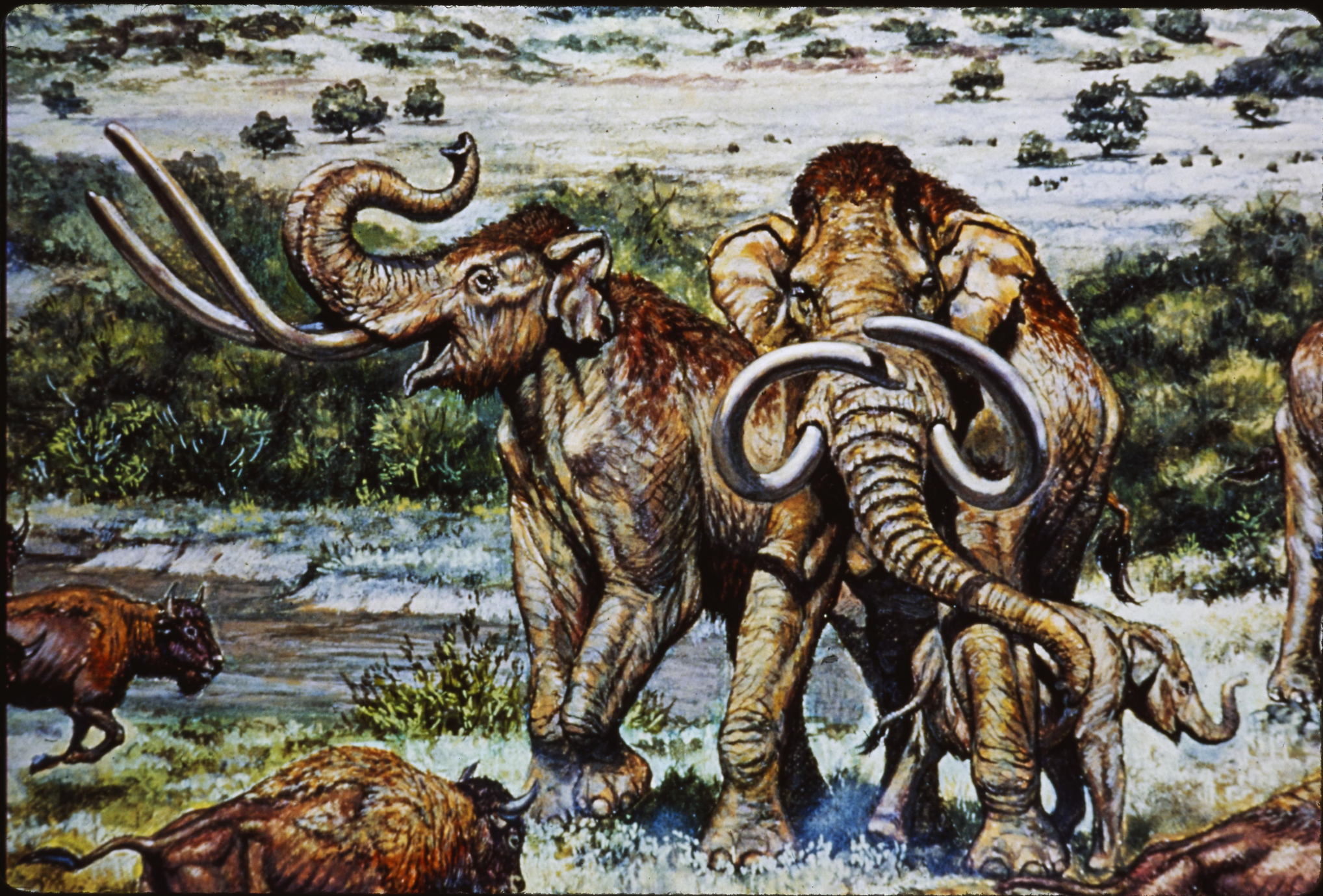












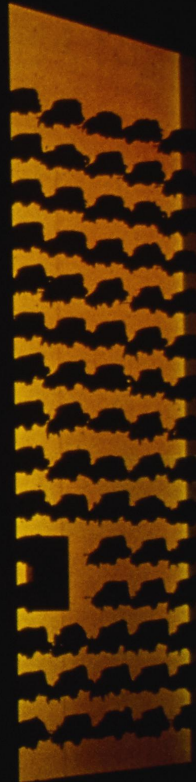
















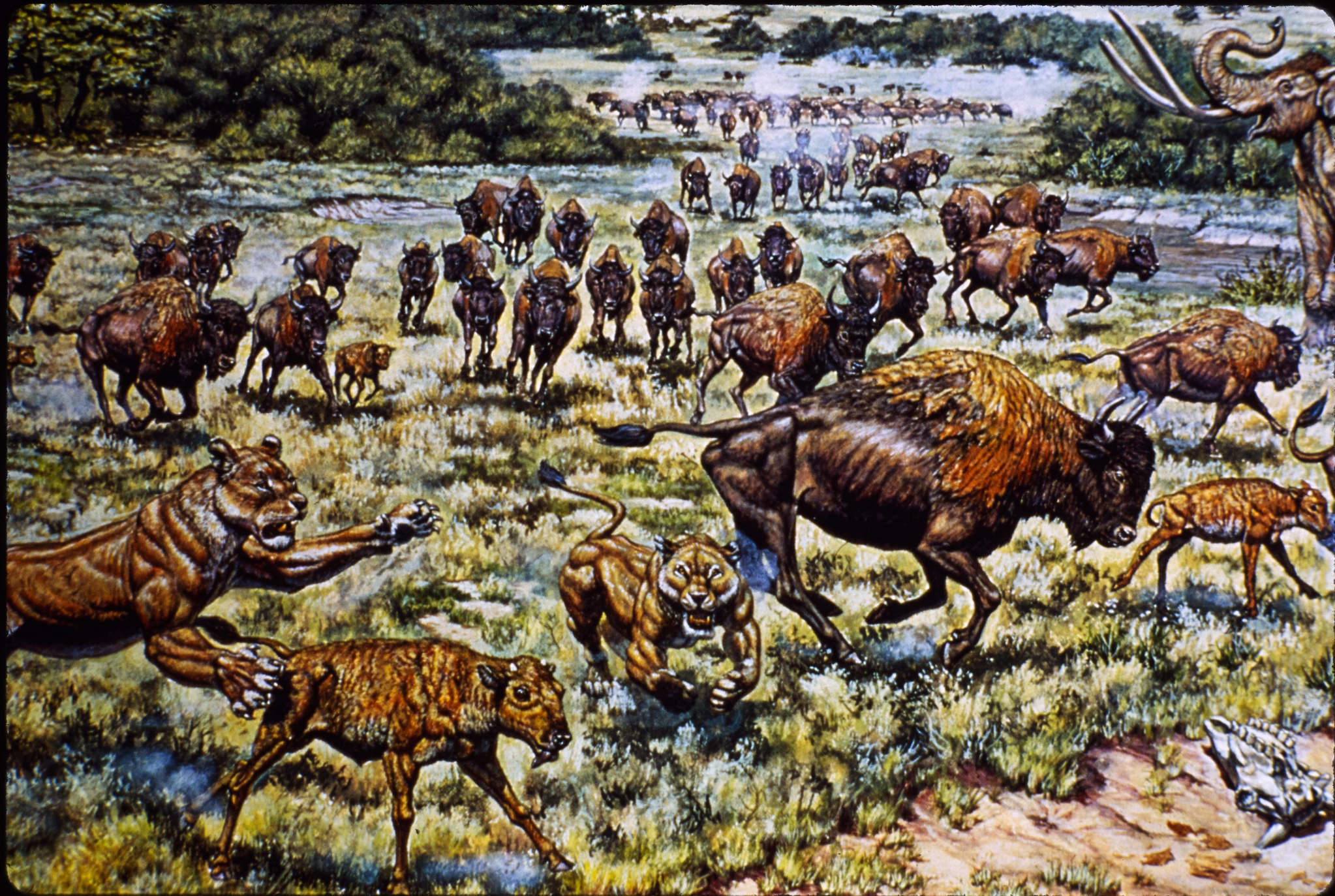


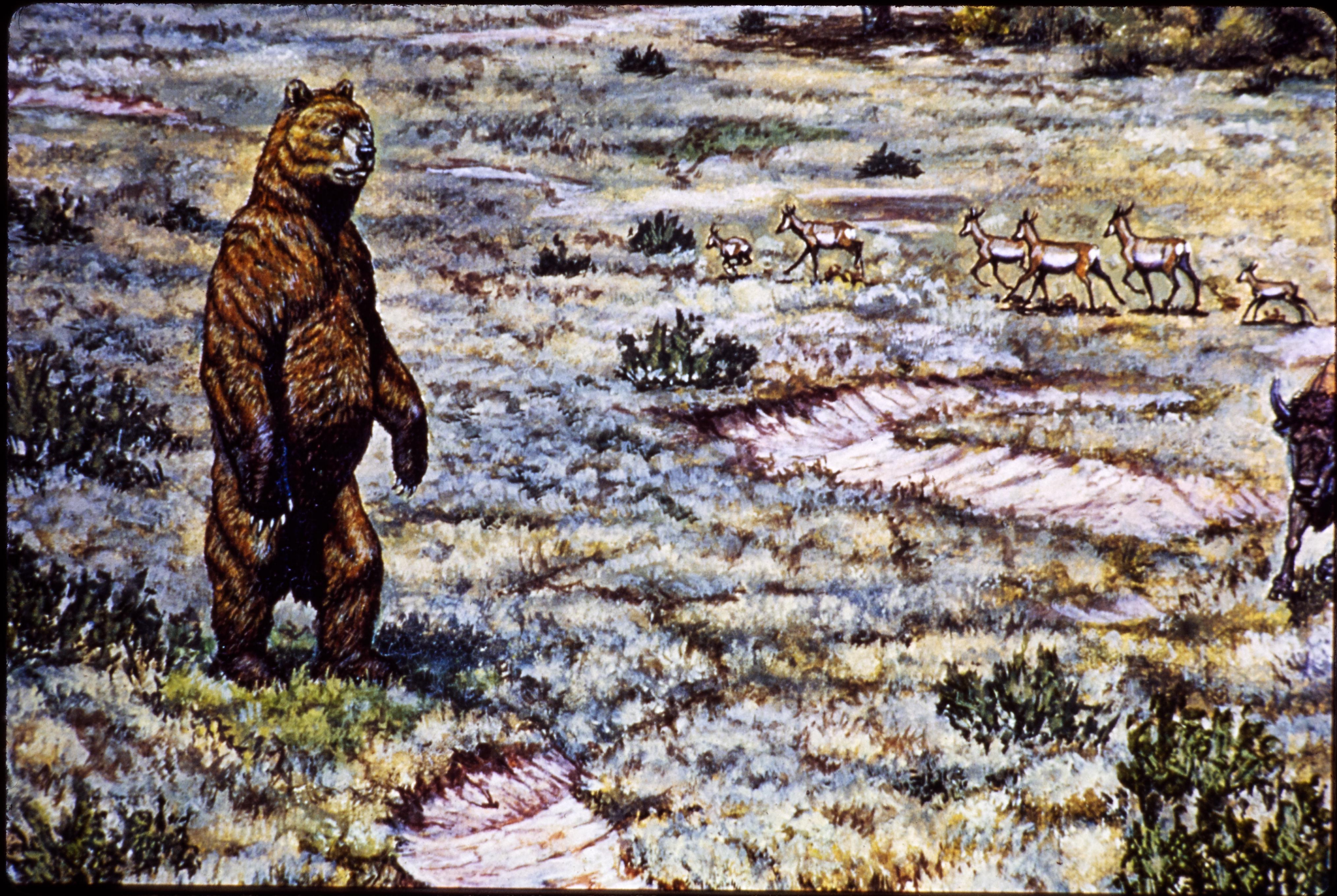
























MAMMOET
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RIGGING
MILLWRIGHT
CRANEAGE
HEAVY TRANSPORT

511

















CARRAWOCKY

I am content and the world has
been made for me in the past
all graying men their substance
and their name were full of gold

Remember the "Carrawocky" song
the song that says the past that the
brave Carrawocky and the
brave Carrawocky

It was the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky

It was the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky

It was the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
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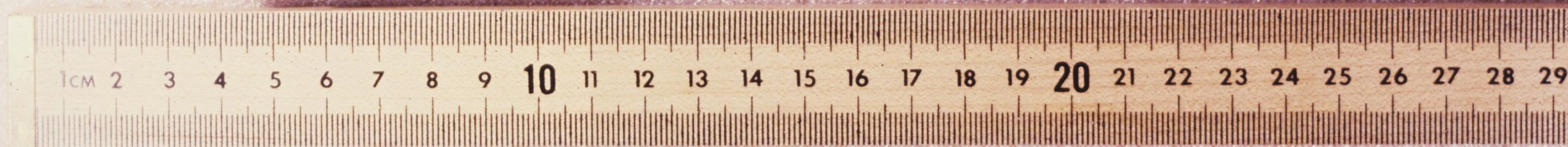
"That was the song of the Carrawocky"
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky

It was the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky
the song of the Carrawocky















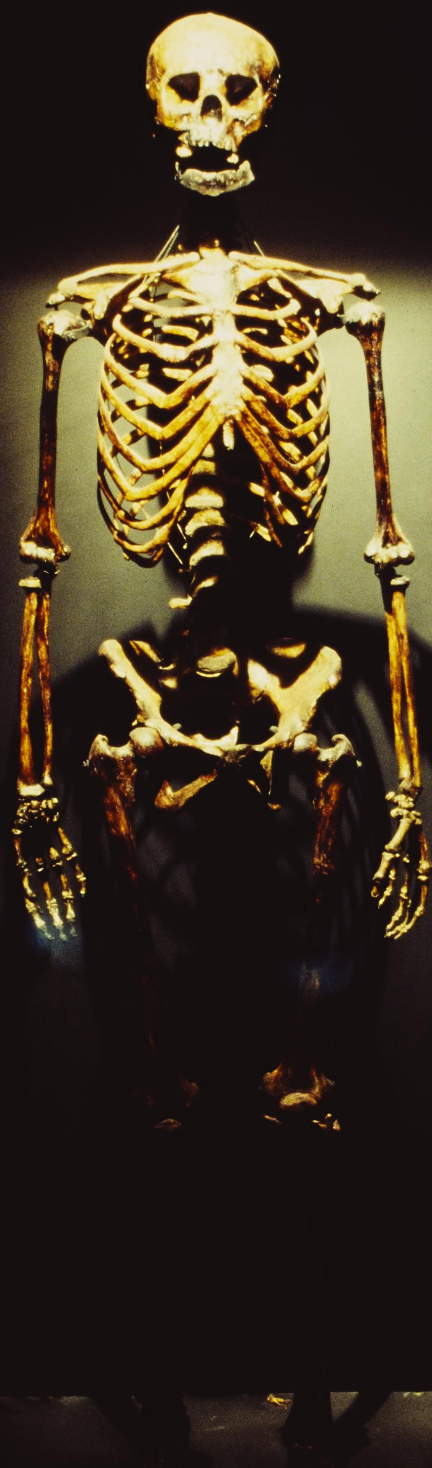






















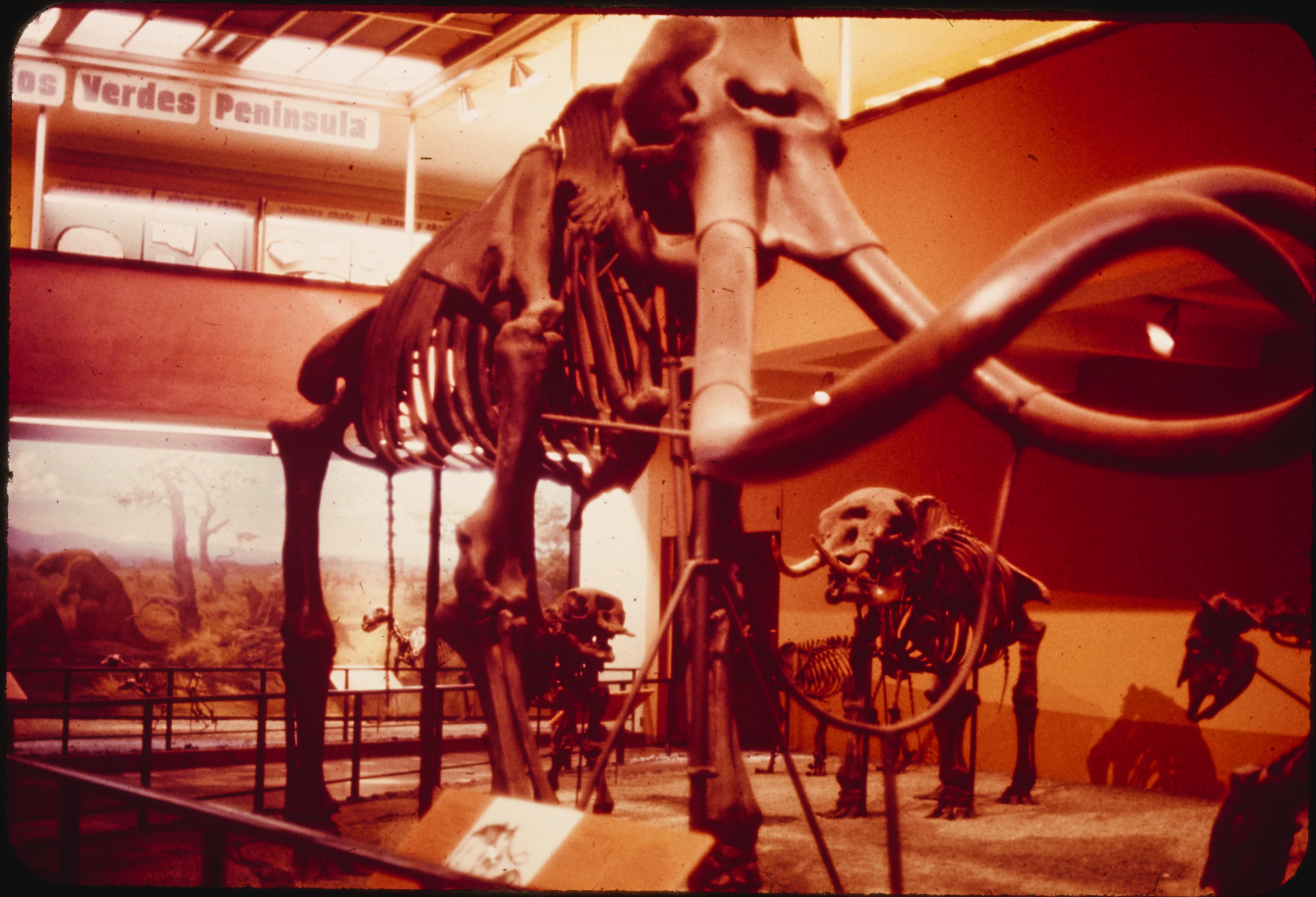


















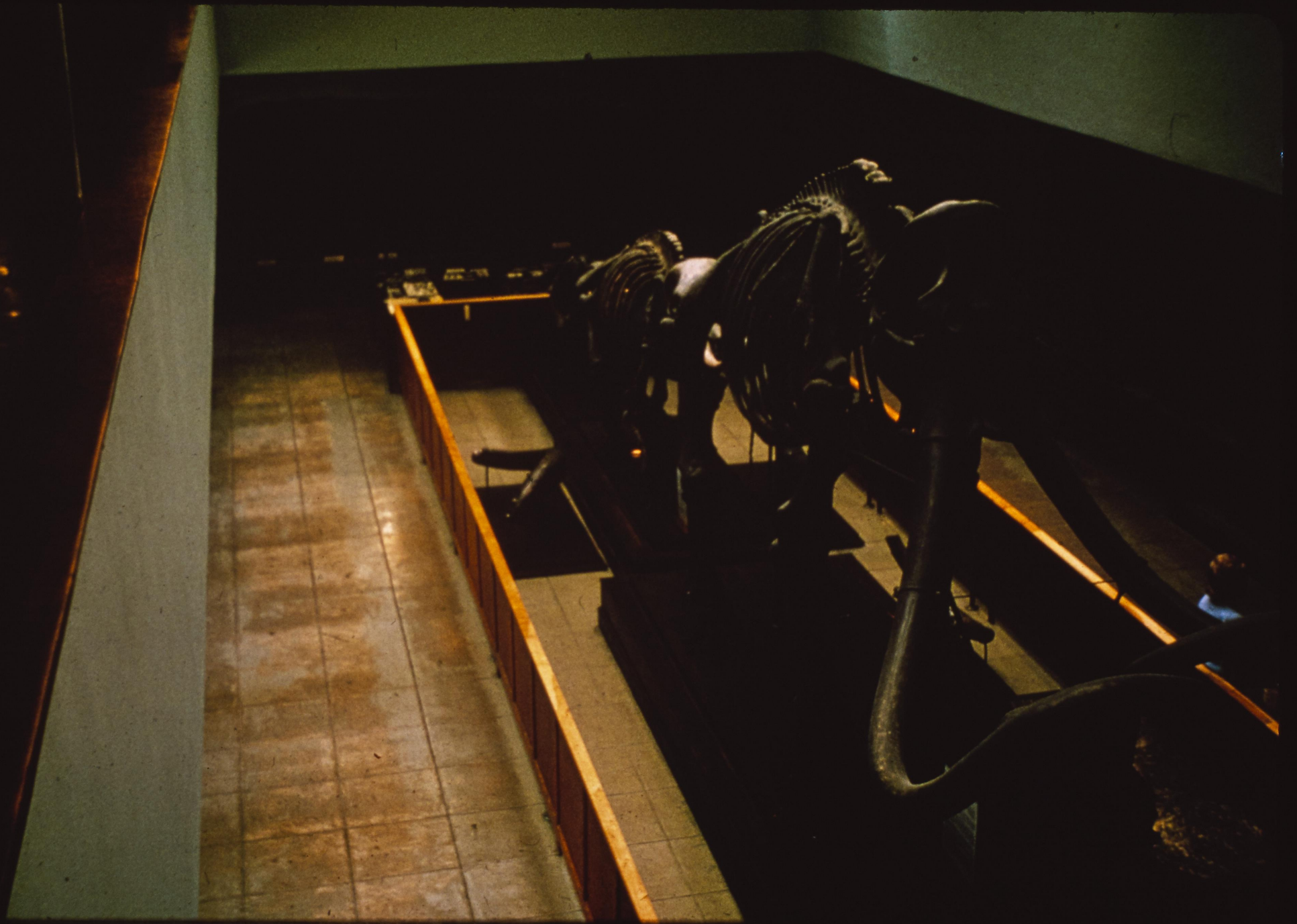














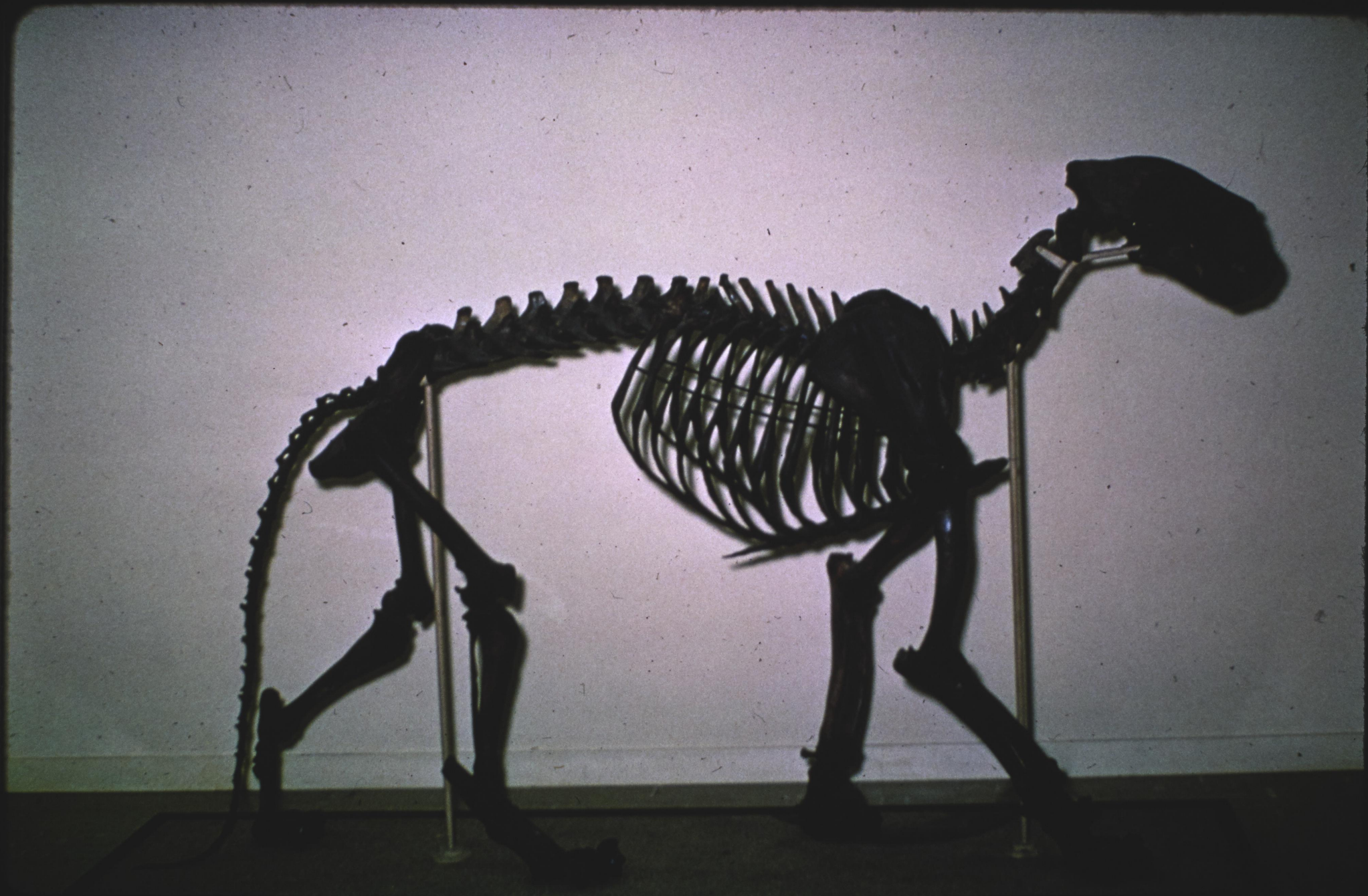


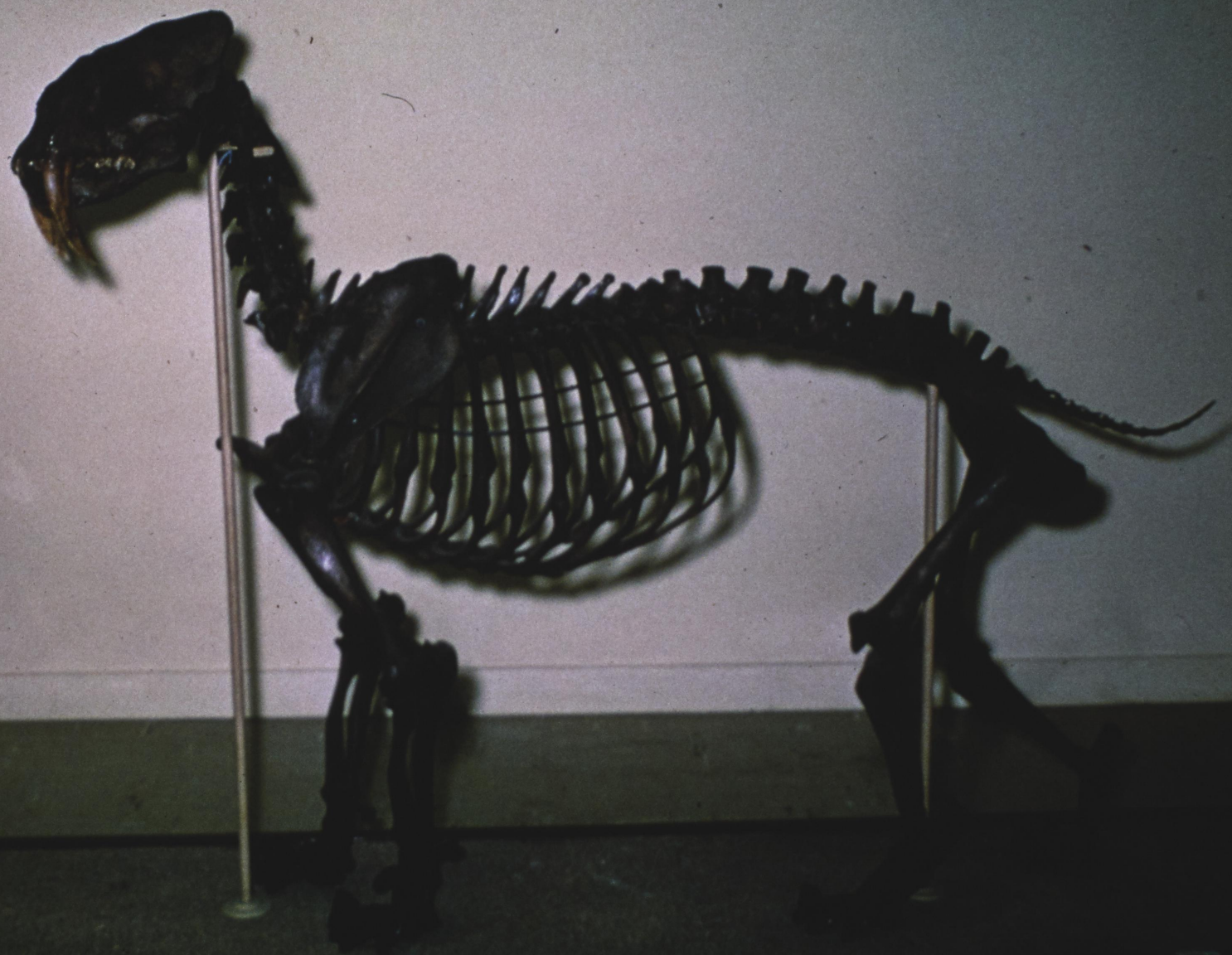






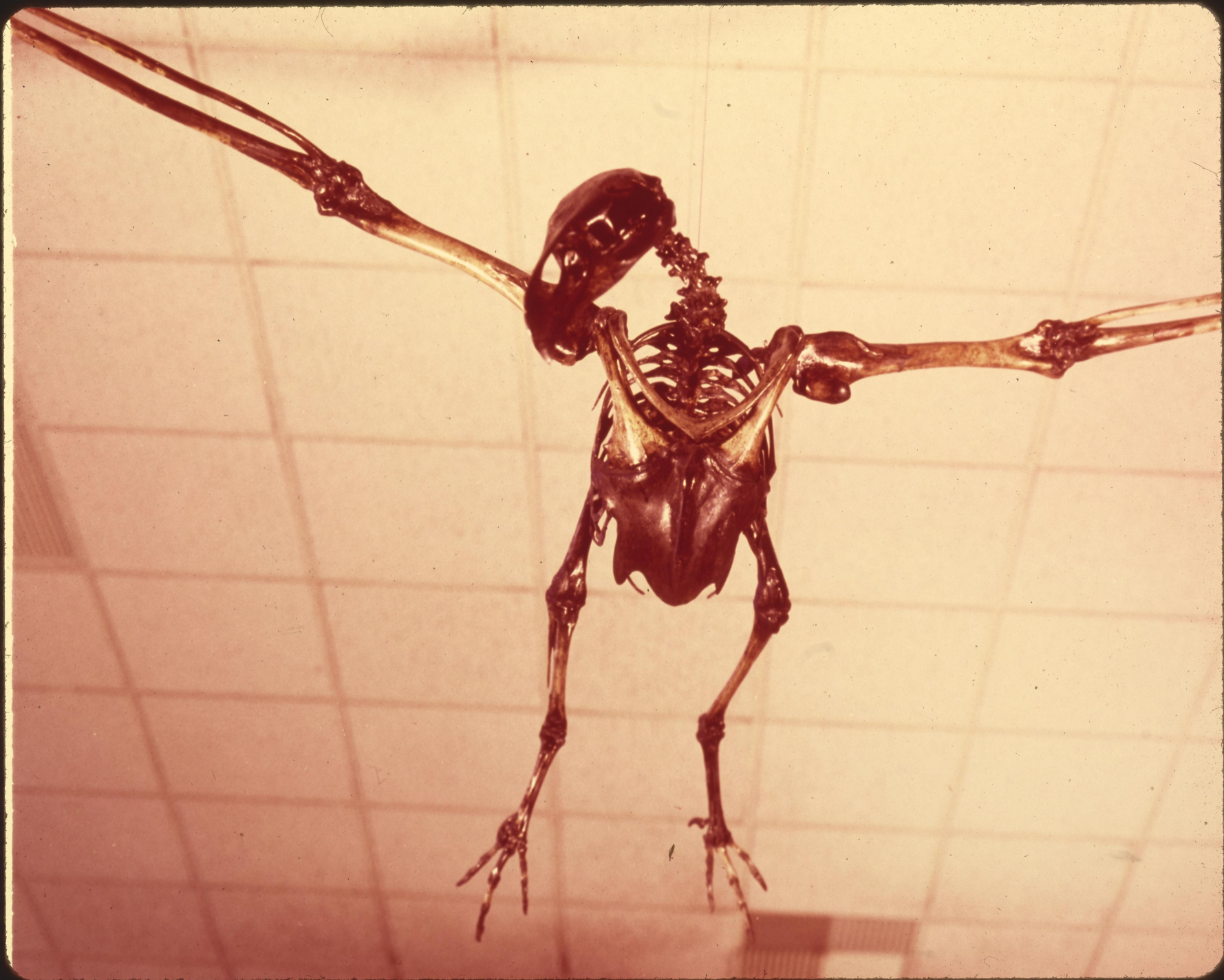


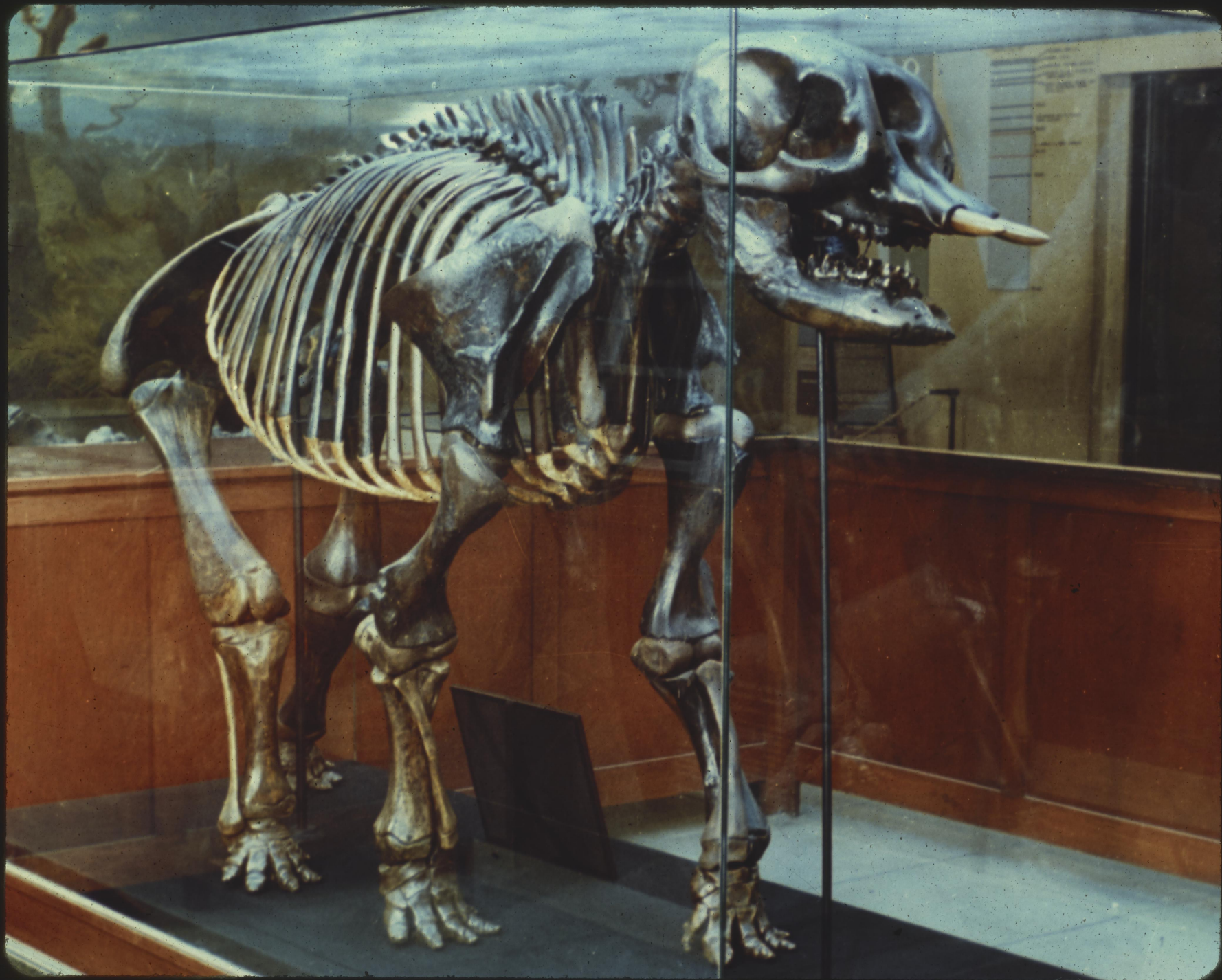


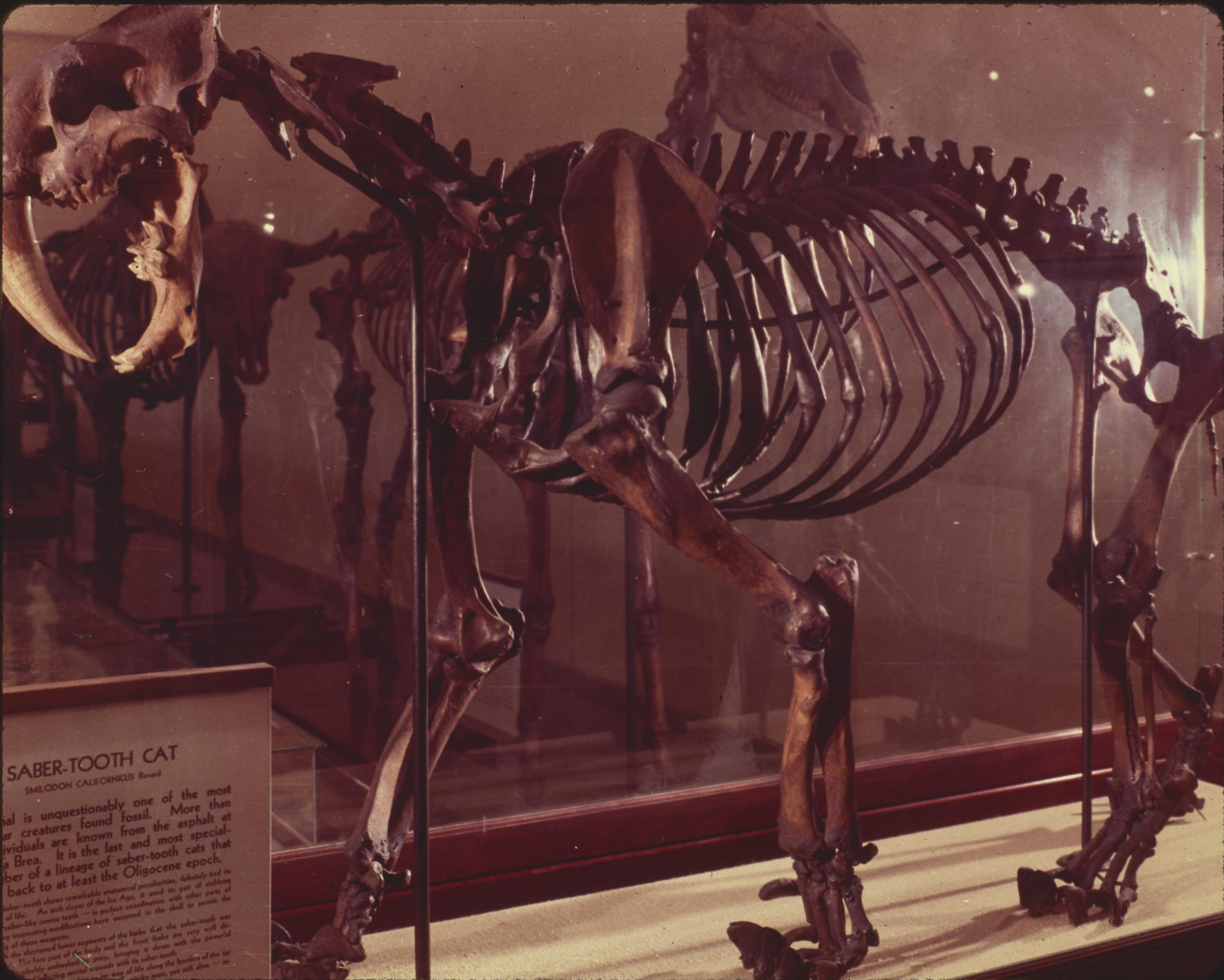












SABER-TOOTH CAT

SMILODON CALIFORNICUS Bower

It is unquestionably one of the most
ear creatures found fossil. More than
individuals are known from the asphalt at
Brea. It is the last and most special-
ber of a lineage of saber-tooth cats that
back to at least the Oligocene epoch.

Saber-tooth shows remarkable anatomical peculiarities, definitely tied to
of life. As arch slayer of the Ice Age, it used its pair of enormous
ruler-like canine teeth — in perfect coordination with other parts of
very interesting modifications have occurred in the skull to permit the
of these weapons.
the shortening of lower segments of the limbs and the front limbs are very well de-
The front part of the body and the front limbs are very well de-
probably unbalanced on prey, bringing it down with the powerful
The front part of the body and the front limbs are very well de-
probably unbalanced on prey, bringing it down with the powerful



Merriam's Giant Condor
Teratornis merriami

The great body size of this extinct condor-like bird is very apparent when it is mounted in a position of rest. Its powerful, hooked beak was used for feeding on large dead animals.











The birds of La Brea

Errant Eagle
Neogyps errans

This extinct eagle was about the size of the living Golden Eagle.

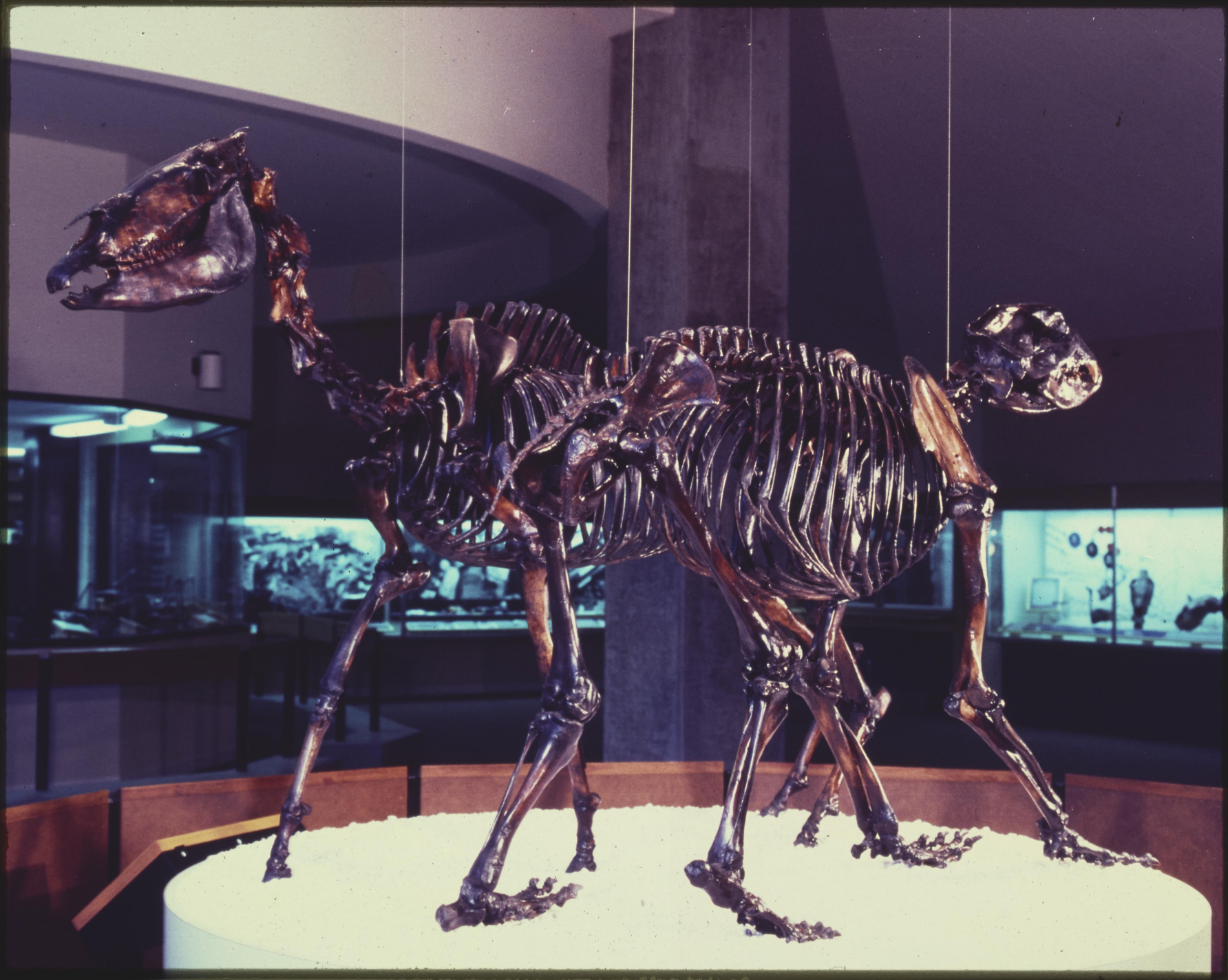
La Brea Stork
Ciconia mollis

The extinct La Brea Stork is clearly related to the living Great White Stork, although it was more than a foot taller, had a longer neck and longer legs.

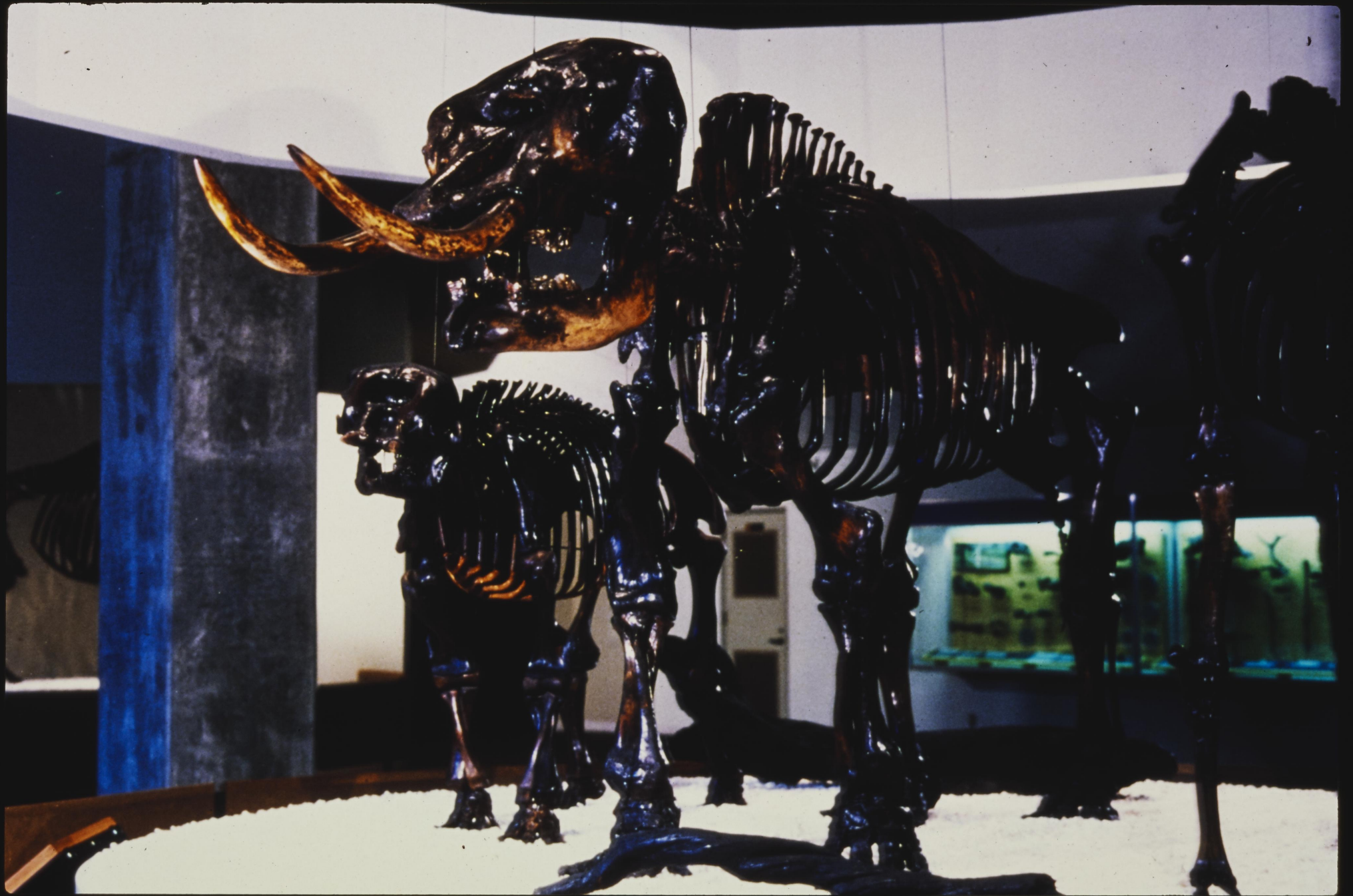
















STORIES FROM THE
SOUTHERN LITERATURE

The volume also contains a list of the names of the authors of the stories, and a list of the names of the publishers of the stories. The volume is a valuable addition to any collection of Southern literature.









Saber-Toothed Cat Family





Saber-Toothed Cat Family



